Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY

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THE RESURRECTION OF THE BODY.

If we examine minutely into the character of those changes which are to pass upon our bodies, the apostle Paul has told us enough to satisfy every thing but an unreasonable and unhallowed curiosity. Speaking of the body, he says, "It is sown in corruption,—it is raised in incorruption." The strongest frame is often broken down by disease in a day. How often do we look upon our friends, and rejoice at the appearance of health, vigor and activity which they exhibit, say almost instinctively to ourselves, they shall live through the days of many generations! A day, a week, a month shall have passed away, and all that goodliness of form, has sunk under the power of corruption and lies a mouldering and putrid mass under the clods of the valley! Look at yonder fair and beauteous form—behold how the plastic hand of nature has fashioned its lovely and unmistable proportions—see how the spirit of high animation flushes upon the cheek, sparkles from the eye, and imparts elasticity to the step. It is the very personification of life and health! And are the elements of decay there? Yes, my brethren, the essential principles of dissolution are deeply embedded in its framework—and all its comeliness is the heir of death—all its loveliness must end in the abasement of the grave. Human nature shrinks from the contemplation of the work of decay which reduces the body into its primitive elements. We love not to look at that little handful of dust, nor at those denuded and fleshless bones, which emphatically witness the power of corruption and mark the triumph of death.

But saddening as it may be to the thoughts to contemplate this inevitable fate of our nature—revolting as it may be, to witness the desolation of the tomb, yet the voice of revelation invests these mournful relics, in the view of faith, with solemn and surpassing interest. For the breath of God shall yet breathe upon these bones—and bone shall be knit to its fellow bone—and living flesh shall come over its nakedness, and each limb shall be strung with undying vigor, and the refashioned body come forth from its resting place, imperishable and unchangeable.

"It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory." Death is a mighty leveller of all distinctions. The monarch and the beggar—the master and the slave—the rich and the poor, strangely meet and find themselves on the level of a perfect equality, in his dark and rueful halls. True it is that the affection of the living will often mark with external embellishments the resting places of the dead. The storied urn and sculptured marble may convey to posterity the brief history of their achievements and sufferings—the short catalogue of their virtues—where and when they began to live—where and when they died, and how their love is consecrated to remembrance in the bosoms of surviving friends. But where are these mute cenotaphs—what the graven urn and what the monumental marble, to death? His work is silently going on beneath all these vain structures of human pride or human affection: and corruption is marring the beauty of man and the worm is feeding on his strength, and both alike conspiring to fix the impress of dishonor on that molting form, which once walked abroad on earth, in all the majesty and dignity of God's handy work. "*It is sown in dishonor.*" And shall ever man rise in glory, from this foul bed of corruption, where his "honor was laid in the dust!" Revelation answering, in the Heaven inspired words of an apostle, replies, "*it is raised in glory.*" The power of God gathering again its scattered particles, shall reunite them in a glorified body, no longer the seat of unholy appetites and propensities—no longer furnishing inlets by its passions and senses for manifold temptations. Its dishonored members, reanimate with immortality shall become a temple of holiness, rich in purity and bright with the lustre of righteousness, which neither death shall destroy nor sin defile any more!

Again, "It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power." Every thing about man reminds him of the frailty of the tenement in which his spirit here dwells. In his strivings after knowledge—in his efforts to unfold the misteries of science, he often finds the body like a slothful servant, yielding a reluctant obedience to the demands of the intellect. In his aspirations after holiness, how often he is compelled, in the bitterness of his soul, to subscribe to the truth of the Apostle's word: "*the flesh lusteth against the spirit*"! Thus in his noblest aims, man is continually clogged and impeded by the claims of a body that is ever demanding food for its sustenance, sleep for its refreshment, and exercise for its health and vigor. In these daily, hourly recurring calls of the "natural body," allowing but a few moments respite for the favorite employments of the mind, how feelingly do we realize the accuracy of the Apostle's description! "*For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house from Heaven. For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened.*" Pains torture—diseases waste—and infirmities manifold, weigh down the frail tabernacle of man, till the "dust returns to the earth as it was, and the spirit unto God who gave it." "*It is sown in weakness.*" The body is often thrown out, the prey of the elements—or of the beasts of the field or of the fowls of Heaven. It falls in the wilderness and the vultures batten on its fatness. It drops into the sea, and becomes the food of fishes. It is buried under the ground, and the ploughshare turns up the remains of man, and the rains wash them off to the ocean, and the winds blow them away in dust and scatter them over the face of the earth. Thus it is seen in more senses than one, that "our foundation is in the dust, and we are crushed before the moth." *Bishop Otey.*

THE TORY GALLANT.

BY WALTER PIERCY.

In the Revolutionary War, while the British forces were in possession of the city of New-York, a young officer rode up to an inn which he had been credibly informed was tinctured with Toryism, although it was forty miles from the city. He rode a beautiful horse that seemed perfectly trained to his service, and his dress was neat and trimmed to an unusual degree. What with a regular face and fair complexion, a red coat and trimmed as if it were but a day old, buff small clothes and boots in the military style, and a snow white plume that nodded over his brow, he was an object to entrap a whole coterie of damsels, and to bring every man to bay, Whig or Tory, long enough to get 'one look at him.' He dismounted, gave his horse to an ostler, and stepped upon the platform.

The landlord was a stoutly built man, having high cheek bones and rather a large mouth: but these marks of physiognomy, which might indicate a choleric and sensual character, were opposed by the double expression that lurked in his small blue eyes, a trait that would puzzle an entire stranger who would stake his purse upon a conjecture as to his real character. He saw at once, that the stranger was fully aware of his own importance as a British officer, and treated him accordingly. The officer, as we have said, had been informed that the landlord was at heart a Tory, although the Whigism of the villagers made it imprudent for him to blaze it abroad. Moreover, there were two or three brother officers lodging in the next town whom he had left behind. Being anxious, as he after wards said, to pass a few days in this charming hamlet, and to ascertain those particulars in regard to the fairer portion of its population which every gallant is bound to note upon the tablet of his recollection.

'Ha, Landlord,' said he, as he caught a slight glimpse of his host.

'Your servant, sir!' was the host like reply. We ought to have mentioned our landlord's name before, but we hate interlining; so here it is, Eliakim Ruggles.

'I think it probable, landlord,' said the officer, 'that I can find accommodation within your house for a transient visit—a few days—you understand me.'

'Ay, ay, sir, as long as your honor pleases.'

'And give your eye, landlord, to that Bucephalus of mine—you understand me.'

'Sir!'

'Ah, take good care of that beast—that *horse*—you understand me?'

'Ay, ay, your honor.—Jack!'

'Here, sir,' cried a red headed urchin of the landlord's.

'Show this gentleman to the best room.'

'Ay, ay, sir!' cried the little Ruggles, who had caught his father's phrases. The officer was accommodated. It was early in the afternoon that he arrived there, and after tea he took a short ride for the purpose of looking at the village, and particularly, he said,' in order that he might obtain a glimpse of the surrounding scenery from the hill yonder. He had written his name on the tavern register, and there it was in a wonderful flourish and parade of penmanship—'Captain George Fudge,' &c. On returning to the inn he seated himself upon the platform where the landlord and a few tavern loungers were collected as usual at sunset.

'I've hardly had a chance,' said the landlord, 'to ask the news, sir, I 'spose there's something stirring?"

'Why, indeed,' replied the officer, slapping his small clothes with his glove, 'the rebels *talk* as loud as ever, but 'pon honor we have too lit tle to do in the way of our profession—you understand me.'

'Ay, sir, New York 's safe enough, I 'spose.'

'Bless me! we live luxuriously in that city. We have balls and parties, and parties and balls. It would be refreshing, 'pon honor, to have a little fighting as well as dancing.'

'You are too young, sir, I 'spose, to have seen a great deal of hard service?'

'By no means, landlord. I was at Lexington, indeed I was so—so early in the war as that. I should have done something there had it not been for the sly and very unsoldier like habits of the rebels—you understand me—I have had five horses shot under me—leaped four six bar fences just ahead of a bullet—shot 21 men, stabbed eleven all standing hand to hand—indeed I have.' Here the loungers were gaping with wonder and curiosity, but Mr. Ruggles maintained his grave dubious physiognomy.

'Why, at a skirmish near Boston,' continued the captain, 'I was taken prisoner, but the scales turned. I saw a stout regiment of ours not far off—knocked one guard down—brushed by another—run a gauntlet along a sharp fire of musketry—swam a strong current and mounted Bucephalus at the head of our gallant company; indeed I did, landlord, you understand me.'

Not long after this, Capt. Fudge called the landlord aside, and after some conversation was heard to say, 'You will procure me, landlord, the privilege of paying my respects to Miss Wheeler, although her father is, you say, a Whig.'

'All right sir,' replied the landlord.

The fact was, our Captain in his ride had caught a glimpse of a young lady who was the daughter of Mr. Wheeler, in the neighborhood of the tavern. He applied to the landlord for his assistance in obtaining an introduction to the family, although he almost despaired of overcoming the obstacles which the Whigism of the father would probably throw in the way of an intimate acquaintance with his daughter. The constant recollection which the Captain had of his own personal beauty and his power over the sex prevented any doubt in his mind as to his success in the subsequent points provided he could once obtain an opportunity of employing his address.

At this time a small detachment of American soldiers lay at no great distance from the village, and this circumstance the landlord well knew. Capt. Fudge, however, was not aware of it, and if he had been, would not have relied upon his own troops which he had left a few miles off, and his fellow officers who were engaged yet nearer to him in such recreations as the times permitted.

The landlord procured for him the desired introduction. The father was cold but tolerably civil, and the daughter was declared by the captain to be incomparably the most victorious rebel he had met with in two campaigns! After his first visit he made the landlord aware of the character of his designs towards Miss Wheeler. His plans were laid and his visits were continued nearly a week, with what seemed to the suitor a manifest advantage to his purpose. His scheme was confided only to the landlord, Mr. Ruggles. One or two shrewd neighbors conjectured the existence of some special interest between them, but these had no other reason for it than their having noticed in the conversation between them, a slight and momentary shade pass over the unusual hard and unchanging features of the landland, like the shadows of a cloud driven before the wind over a field of wheat. Meanwhile he had left the village for a day or two—upon what business was not known to the captain—and on his return he hastened his schemes to their consummation. The details were entrusted to his care, and he arranged them with Miss Wheeler to her satisfaction and to the captain's so-far as he was aware of them.

The shop of Mr. Wheeler formed a part of his house, and stood upon a corner so that the window of both looked upon a street. In the second story of the shop there was a door for taking in goods, placed between two windows and over the door a beam projected, with a rope and pulley for the purpose of raising heavy burthens. The captain rightly thought it impossible to obtain the sanction of her father to the wishes which he had no doubt the daughter entertained in common with himself, and had therefore delicately hinted to her, after he thought himself sufficiently master of her heart, the plan of admitting him by means of the pulley and basket into the upper part of the store and then to her chamber. He was not surprised, when after some becoming maidenly hesitation she intimated her assent to his proposal; for he had endeavored to secure the intercession of the landlord in his favor, and his own attractions of themselves, without the eulogium of his host, he thought sufficient to secure his success. He had concealed it from her father, yet he wondered that the stern Whig should have so civilly tolerated his frequent visits at his house.

The night came. Beneath the beam stood Capt. Fudge, and he deposited himself in the basket. High above him was the door of his flushed expectations, standing half open and partially disclosing the figure of his 'conqueror and victim.' He cast upwards one delightful look, twitched the rope, and the basket mounted. It is at the beam—there is but a step to the door—he raises himself to take it, but the door is closed—the rope is firm!

'Pon honor,' muttered the captain, 'if it were not a fine evening this would be unfortunate! I would not wait—but I must, though. Cut it—no, no—what a tumble—ugh! Stay here all night! 'pon honor! My dear!' he continued, raising his voice so as to be heard at the door—'my dear, just open the door—you understand me.' He stooped in the basket to rest himself, casting anxious looks in every direction, to devise some escape, but in vain.

A cloud came over the moon, and brought others in its trail. A few big drops of rain pattered on his basket. The captain would have rescued his plume from the misfortune of being wet, but he could not hide it, and it soon drooped as the rain began to beat upon it and upon the unfortunate gallant whose 'curly head it adorned.'

'How it does rain!' muttered the neighbors to themselves or to their spouses, as they lay on their beds and heard the reviving sound. 'How it does rain!' thought the unfortunate captain. Well was it for him that the basket had that excellent quality which the Irishman in the canal ascribed to his boots—that of letting the water out as fast as they let it in.'

It is just morning and the topers are abroad, and they who rise early for better reasons. 'Look there!' cried one, 'what's that basket there for with a feather in it!' The poor captain heard a sound and lifted up his head. 'What under heaven,' said another, 'is that fellow about up aloft in a basket this time a day?' A crowd is collected about him, and at length landlord Ruggles appears.

'Landlord! you rascal!—what did you leave me here for? But just get me down again, and I'll not hurt you for it.' 'Hurt me!' cried the landlord, 'only think now—calling me a rascal—a man strung up in a basket alongside of a house, blackguarding! Forward, march, men!'

Upon this a file of soldiers belonging to the American detachment, wheeled round the corner and surrounded the spot—Capt. Fudge trembled from head to foot, and begged the landlord to get him down. 'So ho!' said the landlord—'Captain Fudge,' who has shot twenty one men, and stabbed eleven, leaped four six bar fences just ahead of a bullet—run a gauntlet along a sharp fire of musketry and mounted Bucephalus at the head of his gallant company—really afraid to jump down fifteen feet! But stand up on your feet, for you may as well come down at once. I had a good hand at a trigger in the old French war.' So saying, he took a gun from a soldier, and the Tory captain, as he was about to protest, was cut short by the crack of the musket; the rope parted, and the basket and captain bounced on the ground. 'Forward march,' cried the corporal as his men formed around the gallant but crest fallen captain, and he, our interesting hero, was safely lodged a *prisoner* in the American camp.

A Dangerous Principle.—It appears to us that a principle, fearfully dangerous to the legal institutions and more especially to those of a Republic, has lately been advocated by a portion of our public press, with an unexampled perversion of judgment and recklessness of feeling. It is, *that a real or pretended opinion of the majority of the People should be the governing principle*, EVEN THOUGH IT BE IN OPPOSITION TO THEIR OWN LAWS.—This principle strikes at the root of the constitutional sovereignty of the people themselves, as vested in their delegated authorities, and is a frightful source of outrage, injustice, and anarchy. We cordially subscribe to the principle that the opinion of the numerical majority of the people ought to govern, and with our heart's blood would we defend it; but only when this opinion is collected through the elective franchise, and expressed by the votes of constitutional assemblies. Every other mode of collecting that opinion must be partial and uncertain; and no other mode of expressing it is entitled to the respect of a legal authority. To contend for the reverse is to advocate the reduction of our beautifully organized and orderly system of democracy down to the chaos of a formless and fluctuating mobocracy. Destroy the obligations of a goverment of laws, and the elements of civilized society are exposed to a far more dangerous liability of destructive convulsion than those of savagelife.—"Let the people make the laws," is the first principle of government; "Let the people obey the laws," is the second, without which the first is worse than useless. *N. Y. Sun.*

Mobile, October 9, 1836.

Mobile is the dearest place you ever saw, or heard of, to live in, and it has been the most sickly the past summer of any city in the Union. Nevertheless buildings and rents go up here with astonishing rapidity. One or two thousand stores and dwelling houses have gone and are going up in the city this season—and all of them have been for some time engaged at tremendous prices—stores at from $3,000 to $8,000 each, and houses *at their owners' own prices.* A master carpenter told me yesterday that he built for himself a two-story house last year, and this year had actually refused an offer of a responsible gentleman to rent it for one year, at a price exceeding the entire cost of the house. Lumber, however, has risen since he built his house, from $10 to $25 a thousand: and so we go. We have a little market here, the stalls of which, in the four departments of meat, fish, vegetables, and hot coffee, were let out at auction last week, for the snug little sum of seventeen thousand dollars! Lazy negroes round the wharves will not work for less than 37½ cents an hour. Ten thousand cords of wood lie rotting on the shores of the Bay, within one or two miles of the city, besides the dense mass of woodland all about us—and yet I have to pay six and seven dollors a cord for wood.

The history of Jesse Bledsoe, who recently died at Nacogdoches, in Texas, presents a striking example of fallen greatness. He began his career as a lawyer and statesman in Lexington, Ky. where he was the chief and formidable rival of Clay. He was at different periods a member of the State Legislature, and a Senator in Congress. Law Professor of Transylvania University, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky. No man stood higher in the state as a politician and jurist than he did; and none except Clay ever wielded with such entire mastery and control, the judgments and feelings of his auditors when speaking. Yet, with all his greatness, the spirit of intoxication seized upon him and dragged him from the height whereon his genius placed him, dried up his understanding, and made him a miserable outcast and wanderer.

New Orleans Bulletin.

Foreign opinion of the United States.

The dangerous and semi-barbarian practice of every mans' going armed with deadly weapons, is growing to a fearful extent in the United States—the very place, one would think, of all others where such an uncivilized practice should least find countenance. Especially, in the Southern and Western States the practice is carried to a fearful extent, and the consequence is, that we daily see accounts of the most brutal and barbarous murders in open day, committed by persons who make it their business to go armed. In a moment of passon, if a man have a deadly weapon in his hand, he may kill his fellow man, when if he had to get a weapon, reflection might cool his passion, and let reason take her throne again.

We have been led to these remarks by seeing in the hands of a gentleman, a few days since, a species of knife which we are told is very common in the Western and South-western States, and known by the name of the "*Bowie Knife.*" It is near three feet long, and is of such a form as to enable its carrier very easily to sever the head of a man from his body at a blow; and on this savage instrument is the maker's name with the inscription—"Manufactured at Sheffield, England, *expressly for the United States.*" However bad the morals of the United States may be, we think this will be looked upon as rather a gratuitous slander upon our country: and we have no doubt that refined Britons have as much use for these murderous instruments as we of America have. But this will show how foreign opinion will be influenced by a barbarous practice, indulged in by a portion of our population, who love violence and murder rather than peace and good morals. And would not any truly refined foreigner form a most contemptible opinion of the morals of the United States by seeing this inscription? *West. Carolinan.*

A stranger, dining with one of our very luxurious city companies, had himself helped to the first dish of meat that stood near him; and being hungry, and making no calculations as to the choicer dishes which were to follow, began to eat the slices of the plain joint with great gusto. "Bless my soul!" exclaimed a more experienced glutton, "surely you are not going to throw away that beautiful appetite upon a leg of mutton?"

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

From the St. Augustine Herald.

To the Editor:

SIR:—As it is desirable to our readers and to the public generally, to learn the operation of the army commanded by Governor Call, you will be pleased to publish the following short but correct statement furnished by one who was with him.

On the 28th, the Governor passed the Suwannee at the Old Town, with 1,250 volunteer Tennesseeans, and 125 Floridians, all mounted. He had ordered an abundant supply of rations and forage, which was then afloat at the mouth of that river, but owing to the sickness of the crews of three steamboats lying in the river, had not been brought to the depot. Such was the impatience of the volunteers to find the enemy, that they prepared to make a sudden rush on the foe, presuming that they might be surprised; and although an express from General Read, then at the Old Town, overtook the Governor within ten miles from that post to inform him of the reception of a full supply of every thing wanted by the Army, both officers and men expressed a decided unwillingness to delay their march. On their route to Camp Drane, seven Indians were killed, and few if any discovered by the spy-gaurd in advance, escaped the unerring shot of the volunteers.

On the 1st of Oct. the Governor reached Fort Drane, and found the fires of the enemy still burning. They had escaped with their women and children by a few hours only; and but for the accidental escape of a spy found about Wacahouta, who was hotly pursued but in vain, we should have surprised, and perhaps destroyed, this whole gang of Mickasukies with Powell at the head. As it was, 4 of their number were run down and killed.

The Army remained encamped at Fort Drane until a junction could be effected with Major Pierce, then at Black creek, on whose zeal and ability the Governor relied to supply his army with rations. Nor did he rely in vain. On the night of the 4th, at 10 o'clock, an express reached the Major from Santa Fe, giving information that 100 Floridians had arrived at the latter place to aid in escorting provisions to Camp Drane; at 12 o'clock, two hours after the express, the Major was in his saddle and his whole command was on the move. It is zeal and energy like this that the times require; it is this that gains the confidence of the General in chief and saves the army from want. On the morning of the 5th the movement was made from Black creek; and on the evening of the next day Major Pierce with his detachment reached Fort Drane and furnished to Governor Call seven or eight days' rations, a distance of 65 miles.

With this supply it was deemed advisable to press on to Wythlacoochee, pass it at the cove if found fordable, and capture the women and children if the warriors should allude us; or should the waters of the river be beyond the banks, fall down the river to the depot directed to be established at Graham's Old Camp, and unite with Gen. Read and Col. Lane at the head of the friendly Creeks. On the way, the advanced guard fell in with a small detachment of Mickasukies, the most warlike and hostile of the tribes, killed 13 men who did not fire a shot, and took prisoners four women and eight children. After an examination of the squaws it was found we had reached the river at the point most desirable; that the body of the Indian families were on the opposite side, and the negro town (so called) was three miles above us, protected by a deep creek running through a thick swamp hammock, and fordable only at very dry seasons. To this last place a detachment of 300 Tennessee volunteers under Col. Gill proceeded, who returned in the evening with three killed and seven wounded by an unseen foe, unable to cross the creek from the depth of water.

The main body continued their march to the river, and on reaching the banks, after passing the most villainous swamp ever passed on horseback, found the river flooded greatly above its banks, and 250 yards over whilst standing on the edge of the water; and mortified that a barrier so unlooked for was thrown in our way, a few shots were fired from the other side, and it was with much difficulty that the impetuosity of our men could be restrained. The firing was continued on both sides without our seeing the Indians. When the volunteers had been recalled, Major Gordon gallantly volunteered with 200 of his men to silence the firing on the opposite side. To this the Commander in chief was reluctantly induced to give his assent, and the gallant band marched to the banks two feet deep in the water; and after much ineffectual firing, which our officers observed was only useful in getting rid of ammunition, of which we had not too much, were recalled at the sound of the bugle, Major Gordon being wounded in the breast by a spent ball.

The army, thus foiled by the high water in their attempts to cross the river and end the war at a blow, and almost without rations, had but one of two courses to pursue. The first was to fall back to Black creek or Volusia for supplies, or to advance onward to the mouth of the river to communicate with General Read or Col. Lane, to obtain provisions therer. The last course was preferred by the General and by a Council of War, and the march was commenced. Greatly to our disappointment, no depot was established at the point so peremptorily ordered, and the army was directed to Fort Drane and Gray's ferry. Luckily the object of the expedition was effected—a junction was formed with Col. Lane, who crossed the Wythlacoochee at Gaines's battle ground on the ——, three miles above our encampment, having been governed in his march by the sound of our artillery, as we fired daily a signal gun.

Thus have ended, for a time, our operations. Many horses have been lost, and must be replaced. Depots must be established; we have discovered the proper locations. We have found the enemy's stronghold, and the means to assail it. We have found willing and able guides in the prisoner squaws, and derived much information from them. They tell us that there is a large peace party in the nation who would have sent an envoy, but from dread that we should shoot him. They tell us that their powder is nearly exhausted, and above all, that the two head chiefs, the most warlike and most hostile, next to Powell, the one of the Mickasukies, the other of the Long Swamp tribe, were killed by Mr. Pierce, at Fort Drane; from that, or some other cause, perhaps the defection of the Creeks. We believe that there is dissension amongst them; that their war spirit is broken; and that they will be whipped, humbled, and perhaps shipped before Christmas. A high spirit prevails in our army; harmony between the regulars and volunteer militia, and zeal, courage and ardor throughout all.

In addition to the above, the Herald has the following:

Major Price marched on the 5th, in the morning, at 2 o'clock, and arrived at Fort Drane on Saturday the 6th, with ten days' provision for the Tennessee brigade. Gov. Call marched on Monday the 8th for the Wythlacoochee, taking a new direction, with a view to surprise the Indians; to do this, it was necessary to cut a new road for the artillery wagon train for more than 50 miles; which was performed by the battalion of two hundred artillery under Major Pierce in five days; and although attended with considerable fatigue, on the morning of the 12th the advanced guard surprised and attacked a large body of Indians, routing them and taking twelve female prisoners.

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

The failure of General Call's late expedition against the Indians having been attributed to his disappointment in not finding a supply of provisions on the Wythlacoochee, it has been naturally supposed by many that this disappointment was imputable to some remissness in the Subsistence Department of the Government in not placing sufficient supplies of provisions within reach of the General commanding in Florida; and this opinion has been freely expressed through our own columns, as well as those of other journals. It is due, however, to the vigilant administration of that department to state that we have authentic evidence of its innocence of any delinquency in the case referred to, or of its being chargeable with any of the blame which attaches to General Call's failure. On the contrary, there were placed in depot, on the east side of Florida, on the St. John's and at other points, as early as the month of September, not less than six hundred thousand rations; and on the west side of the Peninsula at Tampa Bay, on the Suwannee, and other points, three hundred thousand rations. This large stock of provisions, at various depots on both sides of the Peninsula, was placed at the disposition of General Call; he was officially advised by the Department of their deposite, and it was left to him to order supplies to be transported to any of the points at which his operations might require them, before he moved his army. If he failed to do so, and suffered the frustration of his expedition in consequence, the blame cannot justly attach to the Subsistence Department. *Nat. Intel.*

We learn that an express started from the city yesterday morning to Florida, to relieve Governor Call from the command of the Army, and assign it to General Jesup. *Ibid.*

INDIAN TREATY.

The following letter from General Hughes, on this subject, contains the most gratifying intelligence, and we hasten to lay it before our readers without comment, as it speaks for itself.

Boonslick Democrat.

Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 17th, 1836.

Peter H. Burnet,

Editor of the Far West:

Sir:—It is with unfeigned pleasure, after a struggle for many years, I now have it in my power to announce to you and to my fellow citizens of the "Far West," that on this day a treaty has been satisfactorily concluded with the Ioway, Sac, and Fox tribes of Indians, by which they have ceded and relinquished to the United States, all their claims to the strip of land lying west of the state of Missouri, and north of the Missouri River. Nothing is now wanting but the confirmation of the treaty, by the Senate of the United States, and the assent of the State of Missouri, to enable our citizens to enter, and live in peace and quietness, in this desirable country.

I shall be off in a few days, with a deputation of Indians who desire to meet Governor Dodge in the Wisconsin territory, to hold a council with him on the subject of the cession of their lands lying north of your state. If the efforts now making should be crowned with success, the Indians owing the country, will emigrate to the south side of the Missouri River, and our citizens enjoy their homes in peace in a country which, for salubrity of climate, health, mineral, commercial, and agricultural advantages, will not be surpassed by any section of North America.

With high respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

AND'W S. HUGHES.

Boston, October 29

LOSS OF THE BRITISH STEAM BOAT ROYAL TAR.

Captain Thomas Howes, of the steamboat Bangor, has politely furnished us with the following particulars of the loss of the above vessel, obtained from one of the passengers—

The steamboat Royal Tar, Thomas Reed, master, of and from St. Johns, N. B. for Portland, left on Friday, 21st inst. with about 90 to 100 passengers, including crew. On deck were an elephant, two camels, several horses, and a number of caged animals, comprising a travelling caravan.

On Tuesday, 25th, when crossing Penobscot Bay, and within about two miles of the entrance of Fox Island thoroughfare, it was found that the water was out of the boiler, and as the wind was blowing a very heavy gale from N. W. at the time, the boat was anchored for the purpose of filling the boilers; and in about an hour after (about two P. M.) she was discovered to be on fire.

The engineer with fifteen other persons immediately jumped into the largest boat, and made for the nearest land to leeward, which they reached in safety in about four hours. Captain Reed promptly took possession of the only remaining boat, and took a position at a short distance to the windward. Three gentlemen passengers, good swimmers, committed themselves to the water, and were taken up by Captain Reed.

The cable was slipped and sail made on the boat with the hope of reaching the shore, but the flames spread so rapidly from aft to forward, that her mainmast was consumed in a few minutes, and her tiller ropes being burnt away, she drifted broadside to the wind, directly out to sea.

A signal of distress had been made, and it was fortunately discovered by the Revenue Cutter, stationed at Castine, then about four or five miles to windward, and she promptly bore up to her relief. Captain Reed put on board of her the persons in his boat, and then immediately commenced taking off those remaining on board the Royal Tar.

At this time she was a mass of flames nearly from stem to stern; a small space forward which had not yet taken fire, with the bowsprit, bobstay, &c. was crowded with the survivors. Those on the quarter deck were driven overboard by the flames, and such as survived were hanging to the davit tackles, chains and ropes attached to the rudder.

Many were suspended by ropes, secured on deck, but as the fire reached them, were precipitated into the sea and drowned. The cutter unfortunately had no boat of sufficient size to render any assistance in taking off the sufferers, and having gunpowder on board, Lieut. Dyer, in command, did not deem it prudent to approach very near the wreck—so that the work of rescue was unavoidably very tedious.

Capt. Reed, however, firmly and resolutely persevered with his boat, though it was with some difficulty that he could obtain an efficient boat's crew to approach the wreck, fearing the elephant would go overboard and destroy the boat.

The last boat left the wreck a little before sunset, with one solitary frantic female, the last on board, whose sister and child had both perished before her eyes. The loss of lives is estimated at from 26 to 32, there being some small children on board which had not been inserted on Capt. Reed's passenger list—the precise number cannot be ascertained.

The prompt and praiseworthy decision of Capt. Reed, in securing the boat, was the only means by which the life of an individual could have been saved. The elephant, camels and horses jumped overboard, and all the animals in the cages were burnt.

None of the passengers' or crews' baggage was saved. Many of the trunks, &c. were thrown overboard in the hope they might be picked up.

The cutter landed the survivors about 8 P. M. at the Isle of Hunt, where they received the most hospitable treatment from the inhabitants. We learn there was a large amount of specie on board the Royal Tar.

The elephant, which was on board of the steam boat Royal Tar, when it took fire, and was supposed to have been drowned, it seems contrived to save himself. A letter writer states, that after the fire began to reach the poor animal, it jumped overboard and swam two or three miles to an island—went into a barn yard, and after frightening the cattle there out of their wits, was taken care of by the proprietor of the farm. One of the menagerie hands was put on shore to take care of him. The poney in the same managerie also swam ashore. It is said that when the Elephant jumped from the boat, he made signs with his trunk for his keeper to go with him. This keeper or some other person in the managerie, afterwards jumped overboard with 500 dollars in specie tied round his waist, and sank immediately.

Dreadful Fire and Explosion at Sea.

By an arrival at New York, we learn that the brig Ariel, from that port, bound to Carthagena, with 600 barrels of flour and half a ton of gunpowder on board, took fire at midnight on the 31st August. The captain, crew and nine passengers, were aroused from their sleep by the dreadful cry of "ship on fire!" They escaped, mostly in their night clothes, by means of the long boat. In about twenty minutes, and when they were not more than half a mile from the brig, she blew up with a terrific explosion, which seemed to shake and rend the very elements. They landed at the island of St. Domingo, on the 4th Sept., and arrived at New York on Thursday. The Ariel and her cargo were insured in the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Baltimore Patriot.

FROM MEXICO.

The arrival of the schooner Creole at New Orleans from Tampico, on the 16th ult., brings news from Mexico of some interest. We compile from the New Orleans papers the annexed items of intelligence:

It seems that the Mexicans are commencing operations in good earnest. Capt. Cormier states that, previous to his departure, news had reached Tampico (on the 2d ultimo,) that 6,000 men were on their march from the city of Mexico for San Luis de Potosi; the 1,500 men, who have been under training at Tampico, were also to march for the same place, and form a junction with them. He also relates that, besides these troops, numerous volunteer companies were said to be marching from different parts of the country, so that, when united, they will make a very formidable force. He confirms the recent statement made by Capt. Arnaux, of the Emperor, "that whatever dissensions or party feelings may exist among the Mexicans, in other respects, they appear to be unanimous in the prosecution of this main object." Capt. C. represents Tampico as perfectly tranquil. The approaching campaign against Texas was the engrossing topic of the day, almost to the entire exclusion of every other.

Voluntary subscriptions were being made through all the principal cities of the Republic, for the purpose of aiding the Government in putting an end to the war in Texas. The contributions continued to be small.

A convoy left Mexico on the 22d August, under the conducta of Col. Francisco Gazay, transporting the munitions, the linen and military stores of the army against Texas.

We understand that the Surgeon Dentist, Aldis Brainard, who recently married a respectable young lady of this city, and was indicted for having as many wives as a Sultan, has been found guilty at Anderson Court House, S. C., and sentenced to a fine of $1000 and two years imprisonment in a dungeon. We understand the history of this man's success with the ladies will be published, from which bachelors may take lessons and girls a caution.

Augusta Courier.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Toronto, Capt. Griswold, from London, arrived at N. York on Thursday last, bringing London papers to Sept. 19, but they contain very little news.

The French ministry was yet incomplete, no War Minister being appointed. Messrs. Mole and Martin Du Nord were both ill, and it is said that Messrs. Mole and Guizot were at sharp variance. The life of the ministry was expected to be short. Count Latour Mauberg was appointed minister to Spain.

The cholera was still prevailing in Hungary, Bohemia, and parts of Austria proper. The archbishop of Olmutz had fallen a victim to it. It was also prevalent in Austrian Italy, and had appeared in Bavaria, Naples, and even on the rocky frontiers of the Tyrol.

The German papers say that the Russians have actually commenced retiring from Silistria.

The London John Bull (not good authority) says that the prisoners of state in the fortress of Ham are very soon to be released.

General Bernard, formerly in the service of the United States, has been placed at the head of the War Department in France.

Madame Malibran, the queen of song—died in Manchester, England, on Friday night, 23d September, after an illness of nine days, having only reached her 28th year.

The annexed is an extract of a letter from Bogota, to a correspondent in London, dated July 8—

"Colonel Biddle, from the U. States, brother of the President of the United States Bank, has been here some time, making proposals for effecting the long-talked of communication between the two oceans through the isthmus of Panama. His proposals, on coming before Congress, were found to involve such a vast concession of territory, that the jealousy of the good people here began to be a little alarmed, and a strong opposition to the measure in Congress was the consequence. A native company came forward to make proposals for the same object. The Congress broke up without granting the privilege to either, but passed a decree investing the Executive with powers to give the privilege upon certain specified conditions. The two parties have since coalesced, and taken the grant between them. The leading conditions are, that they undertake to effect the communication; that the work is to be begun in three years, and completed in six; that the privilege is to last 45 years, after which the work becomes national property; that in the mean time they pay the Government 2 per cent. on the nett profits. For this they get a grant of land of 62,000 fanegadas, and the option of purchasing 300,000 fanegadas more from the Government at a fixed price. The parties are bound to fulfil their contract under a penalty of 25,000 dollars, and they are prohibited from assigning the privilege to any foreign Government. The transit duty is to be the same for the merchandise and subjects of all nations."

TURKEY.—The capital of this empire presents a curious spectacle at present. It is not Christian certainly, but has through the unremitting exertions of the Sultan, renounced some Mahometan characteristics and has made some progress in what we call civilization. European tactics have been introduced in the army with the European military costume. A newspaper is published which not long since would have been considered an abomination, and in many respects the asperities of the Turkish character seem to be wearing away, in consequence of the continued intercourse with foreigners, whom nevertheless, they yet despise, but do not hate with that intensity which was once considered a religious obligation.

The Government had recently a serious difficulty with the British Minister, and was obliged to succumb or hazard a rupture with England. An Englishman had violated the Turkish *game laws*, for which he was punished corporeally and severely. It was a great outrage, but it is extraordinary that such humiliating satisfaction should have been required, which was the dismission of the *Reis Effendi*, and the chastisement of all concerned, when the original offence (a violation of the *game laws*) was one which some of the higher classes in England consider as but little short of treason. The circumstance proves two things, the power of the British and the weakness of the Turkish Government. What a change, and how the mighty are fallen! Not many years ago an Ambassador who would have dared to speak in such language as Lord Ponsonbury used on this occasion, would have been sent to the seven towers, and threatened probably with the bowstring.

RUSSIA.—The news from Russia is important, and reaches us by way of Constantinople. In the Express some weeks since, we made allusion to the designs of the Autocrat. They have since more fully developed themselves, and no man can now be so blind as to doubt her present determination to be mistress of Circassia. South of the Caspian her conquests are securely established. Her communications with Georgia are uninterrupted. Already the Circassians are partially deprived of the necessary means of defence, while formidable preparations are being made by the Russians under the very supervision of the Emperor Nicholas. Crimea and Bessorabia are beginning to be the scenes for the marshalling of hostile troops.

A correspondent at Constantinople writes to the editor of the London Chronicle that the Russian troops have succeeded in capturing Soudjek Kale, a strong fortress between Anapa and Gouendjek, from which places a simultaneous attack was made upon it, seconded by a naval expedition from Sebastopol. The number of Russians engaged is estimated at 15,000 men, and their loss is said to have been great; but it is amply compensated by the acquisition they have made, which will enable them to complete the blockade of the coast, hitherto inefficient. They have already taken fourteen of the country boats, laden with salt and gunpowder.

The payment of the thirty millions indemnity due to Russia was completed on Friday. Five millions of it, I understand, will remain here at the disposal of M. Boutinieff, who will no doubt make good use of it.

DELHI.—The astrologers have presented to his Majesty the aspect of the planets on the coming year, and observe with deep sorrow that the horoscope of his Majesty indicates the probability of severe sickness to the Royal Person. The conjunction of Venus in the third mansion of Mars shows that more males than females will be born, and that grain will be dear, but metals and other articles of merchandize will be cheap. The lurid aspect of Saturn determines, that pestilence and other mortal diseases may be expected from the westward; while the near approach of Mars to the Sun would warrant warlike demonstrations from the North. *Meerutt Observer.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, November 11.

Yesterday elections were held throughout this state for the election of fifteen Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. The result in this county was as follows:

	Van Buren.	White.
Hillsborough	107	202
Mason Hall	73	41
Nicholl's	78	13
Turner's Mill	24	55
Horner's	11	115
Wilkerson's	101	30
Trice's	47	27
Herndon's	56	27
Adams's	68	85
Morrow's	102	60
John Holt's	30	63
Fogleman's	59	65
Wm. Holt's	72	58
Geeringer's	86	5
Faucett's	122	26
M'Cauley's	57	33
	1102	905

In the early history of New England some curious incidents are related of the manner in which persons suspected of witchcraft were dealt with. One of the wise methods adopted to test the guilt or innocence of persons accused, was to tie them hand and feet and throw them into the water; if they sunk, they were pronounced to be innocent; if they remained on the surface, it was evidence of their guilt, and they were consequently hung. So whether guilty, or innocent there seemed to be no escape.

The editor of the Standard appears to equal these astute fathers in the brightness of his conceptions. A bold charge is made in this paper, that the leaders of the Whig party had held a secret meeting in the city of Raleigh at which it was determined to transfer the electoral votes of this state to Gen. Harrison. If this had remained uncontradicted, the Standard (and perhaps some honest men) would have construed the silence into an admission of the truth of the slander. But the Whig Central Committee at Raleigh, conceiving themselves implicated, thought it their duty to deny the foul charge, which they did in a Card published in the Star of last week, and subscribed by their names. The Standard now quotes the old adage, "A guilty conscience needs no accuser;" and as he mentioned no names, he effects to consider this sensitiveness on the part of the committee as presumptive evidence of guilt. In this he perfectly imitates the witch triers: silence is an admission of the fact; a denial, presumptive evidence of guilt.

But the wily policy of the Standard and its coadjutors has probably succeeded. A straight forward course they knew would not accomplish their purpose; prevarication and falsehood were therefore resorted to. But still fearing defeat, in their extremity they have for several weeks been endeavoring to impose upon the people a belief that the friends of Judge White had no hope of his election, and that he had been virtually withdrawn. The apparent confidence with which their allegations were made has deceived many. We have heard of numbers in this county who declined voting in consequence. The returns of the votes show a great falling off from the August election; and it was doubtless in a great measure owing to this cause. The Whig votes are 332 less, without any accession, but rather a decrease, on the part of the Van Buren votes. The same cause may have produced like effects throughout the state; and if so, the election of Judge White has been defeated.

The monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 3d inst. published in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, shows the amount of money in the treasury subject to draft, to be $42.617.801 33; and the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers, to be $4.823.118 94; making a total of 47.440.928 dollars and 27 cents on the 31st ultimo.

High Prices.—The price of every article of provison in this City, is higher than we have ever before known them, with a prospect, we fear, of a still further rise. Flour sells by the load at 10 dollars per bbl. Pork commands already, 8 dollars per hundred. New Corn readily, 3 dollars per bbl. Lard 20 cents per lb. Butter 25 to 30 cents; and other articles of living in proportion. These are the prdinary rates; when the Legislature assembles, we may calculate on an advance of about 25 per cent. Under such circumstances, the proprietors of our public houses, we pursume, will have to increase the price of board.

Raleigh Register.

Suicide.—On Thursday the 3d instant, Merril Miller, who was to have been hung the next day for the murder of John Whitaker, was found in his cell, in the jail of this city, about day-break, in the agonies of death. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, but to no purpose.—It is not *certainly* known in what manner his death was produced; but the belief is universal, that he died in consequence of some poisonous potion which he had taken.

Levi Miller, the son of the deceased, now lies in the jail of Franklin County, under sentence of death, as an accomplice in the same crime. Friday the 11th inst. is the day appointed for the execution.

Ibid.

Cotton Factories.—North Carolina is daily awaking more and more to her true interest. Several Cotton Factories have have been erected within a few months past, and are now in progress.

A site was purchased in this neghborhood a few days ago, by a company already formed, for a new and extensive one; the advertisement of the Richmond Manufacturing Company will be found in this paper, and we learn that a gentleman was here a few days ago to contract for a water privilege in Chatham for a company with a capital of $100,000.

Mr Mallett's Factory in this town is, and has been for several months, in successful operation. *Fayetteville Obs.*

The Great Rail Road.—The subscription in South Carolina to the Charleston and Cincinnatti Rail Road, is believed to amount to a little more than *three millions* of Dollars. This is doing nobly, and secures the charter, which was dependant on a subscription being made of four millions. The other States interested have doubtless subscribed more than the remaining million. $40,000 have been subscribed at Rutherfordton, and $44.000 at Ashville, in this State. *Ib.*

His Excellency, Peter D. Vroom, Governor of the state of New Jersey, was re-elected to that office for the ensuing year, on the 28th ult. He has not so far recovered from his illness as to be able to prepare the usual message.

A bill has unanimously passed both branches of the New Jersey Legislature, appointing Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th of the present month, for the election of Presidential Electors by the People.

In the lower House, a committee of five was appointed to take into consideration what measures were proper in relation to the distribution of the surplus revenue. *Nat. Intel.*

Suicide in the Army.—It is stated in the Charleston Courier of the 26th ult. that Lieut. Col. Lane committed suicide at *Fort Drane* on the 20th ult by puting the hilt of his sword on the ground and running the point through the corner of his eye into the brain. No cause assigned. This is the gentleman who was engaged in the fracas with Mr Ewing, late member of Congress from Illinois, and whose promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy created much controversy in the army.

We learn with pleasure that the Hon. Samuel Prentiss, the present estimable Senator from Vermont, has been re elected by the Legislature of the State, for six years from the 3d of March next, when his present term will expire.

Nat. Intel.

Colonization.—A vessel sailed from Baltimore on Monday, for Africa, with 30 to 40 emigrants for the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, and several missionaries. The colony at the Cape is said to be in a very flourishing condition, and the Baltimore Transcript states that the missionaries are endeavoring to bring about intermarriages between the colonists and the natives.

Mexican Mission to Spain.—By a letter from Pampico received by a commercial house in this city, and which has been politely communicated to us, it appears that Messrs. Mora, Parres, and Villa Urrita, were to embark by the packet of September for Havana; the object of their voyage is attributed solely to diplomatic relations on the part of their government with Spain. They are to proceed to Madrid to terminate the negotiations of a reciprocal commerce, according to the basis established by the decree of the 27th of August last, which declares a suspension of hostilities with the mother country, and the opening of the Mexican ports to her merchantmen.

New Orleans Bee.

There have been upwards of $2.500.000 due by Mexico to merchants in New-Orleans for many months past; and there will be about $4.500.000 due in January next. The loss of so large an amount to our merchants would almost be a public calamity, as it would seriously affect the commercial relations subsisting in New Orleans; yet that loss is almost unavoidable, should the present state of affairs continue between Texas and Mexico *New Orleans Standard.*

The U. S. Schooner of War Dallas, Captain Green, which was formerly stationed on the N. C. coast, near Beaufort, was lost on Tampico Bar, on the 23d Sept. last. The loss was owing to the ignorance or design of the pilot, who run her out of the channel, and when she struck, jumped into the water and made his escape. The officers and crew were all saved, and have arrived at New Orleans.

Some consolation.—The Richmond Enquirer assures the public that Col. Johnson will not carry *his family* with him to Washington, in case he is elected Vice President.

FROM FLORIDA.

Apalachicola, Oct. 19.

From Tampa Bay.—The steamer Meridian arrived at this place from Tampa Bay on Monday last. There has been no fighting in that quarter since our former dates. The deputation of friendly Indians which have been sent out to hold a talk with the hostiles, and induce them to come to terms without further fighting, or in other words with a proposition to the Seminole Chiefs, *to buy them up*,—had returned to Tampa without having been able to effect any thing.—Harjo the head of the deputation, reports that he found the Chiefs of the Seminoles in a hammock within the Withlacoochee Swamp, which was surrounded on all sides by deep morasses, ponds and an almost impracticable underbrush wood, with as he calculated about 3500 of their people, men, women and children. On the proposal being made to Oseola to lay down his arms and retire to the Westward—the reply was firmly and decisively—"Never—the land is ours, and we will die on it."—They boasted of having beaten off armies of the Whites, and speak confidently of their ability to withstand the present preparations against them.

The Jacksonville Courier of Thursday last has the following:

"By a letter received by Lt. Col. Mills from Maj. Wilson of the United States Army, commanding at Fort Call, Suwanee Old Town, it appears that Reed with his command, left that post on the 1st inst. with a steamboat load of supplies for the army. The Gen. was to establish a depot on the Withlacoochee. A brig and a schooner at the mouth of the Suwanee with provisions, had also been taken by Gen. R. to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, so that the army would have an abundant supply.

A detachment of 100 convalescent Tennessee Troops had marched from Fort Call on the 10th inst, and arrived at Fort Drane on the 11th, and finding the army had moved, returned to Fort Call on the 14th inst. Capt. Ross, their commander, reports that Indians were at Fort Drane and Fort Defiance, probably parties of spies. Lt. Col. Mills immediately on being advised of this, despatched guides to convey those troops to the Withlacoochee. *Sav. Georgian.*

Horrible case of Murder.—We learn from the New York Courier & Enquirer that a quarrel lately took place on board the steamboat Cygnet, on her passage from New Orleans to St. Louis. The Captain got into a quarrel with one of his hands, and in the course of the fracas the Captain pushed the man into the Engine while in full operation, and the poor fellow was crushed into a thousand pieces. The Captain was held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. If the act were done purposely, why was he held to bail at all? *Phil. Inq.*

Emigration to the West.—The tide of emigration continues to roll from the east to the west with undiminished force. The Detriot Advertiser of the 12th ult. says:—

The drift of emigration to the West was never so great as at the present time. Our city for a few weeks past has presented a scene of life and activity never before witnessed. Every boat from the east comes loaded down with passengers, who are to be seen running in every direction, trying to procure teams to convey them into the interior. Their places are hardly vacated before a fresh load arrives, and our city is thus continually kept in a state of commotion.

Munificent Bequest.—We find in the Boston Daily Advertiser the following paragraph:—

We learn that the late John Lowell, jr. esq. whose lamented death, while on his travels in Asia, was announced a few months since, has by his will, made before he left the country on his journey, given one half of his large property to the city of Boston, to be appropriated to the support of lectures on certain specified branches of learning. We understand that the amount of this legacy will be about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fire.—The splendid New Theatre on Third street in Cincinnati, belonging to James H. Caldwell, esq. of New Orleans, was burnt to the ground on the 21st ultimo. It took fire about half past eight o'clock A. M. by the carelessness of the person who had charge of the lamps.—Loss of Mr. C. is estimated at thirty or forty thousand dollars.

Great Fire in Newark.—A fire broke out in Newark, N. J., on Friday last which destroyed property estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, about one half of which was insured. Between 50 and 60 buildings were consumed. The fire was accidental, having originated from some defect in a fire place or stove.

Mournful Incident.—The whole catalogue of the dreadful casualties originating from ardent spirits, long and mournful as it is—cannot furnish a more melancholy, more heart rending case, than occurred in this city last week. A laboring man was expected home to dinner, and among other things prepared for him was his usual glass of rum. His only child, a fine little girl about three years old, unperceived by those around, got possession of the glass and swallowed its contents—never thinking, in her childish innocence, but that she might take with impunity what she had seen her father delight to drink so often. As the rum was nearly undiluted, she shortly became insensible, and remained so until relieved by medical aid. This relief was but temporary. In the night she was seized with spasms, so violent that all further medical assistance proved of no avail, and in twelve hours she died, the innocent victim of her father's vice

What a subject is here for the reflection of a drinking parent.

Boston Journal.

Thomas C. Elaby, living at the Three Brothers, on the Apalachicola river, killed his own son by shooting him with a musket charged with 24 buckshot, all of which were lodged in his body. The father behaved most brutally after the murder, which was committed without any apparent cause. Elaby had before committed a murder in North Carolina, from whence he fled, a large reward having been offered for his apprehension.

The Harvest.—The intelligence from the Western country represents the crops in the most flourishing condition; and we may anticipate a large harvest. This is a subject in which every man, woman and child in the community takes an interest, and we feel happy that the information is of so auspicious a nature.

At home the prospect is not less encouraging; the sugar and cotton crops, it is believed, will be greater than for several years past.

We have reason to be grateful that Providence has been so kind in her dispensation to us, and while we regret that our eastern brethren have not been as fortunate as ourselves, we are happy that we have such an abundance as will permit us to supply their wants. *N. O. Bee.*

Last End of the West.—Jumping off Place.—Green Bay has often been characterised as "the jumping off place of the West," and persons leaving their friends at the East to come here, have been by them as good as consigned to the grave. Green Bay! or Botany Bay!! there was no difference—out of the world entirely—nothing there but Indians and bears. What will all these exquisites say when we tell them of a Bank! Yes, a Bank in Green Bay; and if any of the speculators in Wall street can tell a tougher story about subscriptions to bank stock than we can, it must be a thumper.

A bill passed the Legislative Council at its last session, incorporating the stockholders of Winconsin Bank, capital 100,000 dollars; it was scouted as being as uncalled for as a tunnel under the Atlantic. The books were, however, opened a few days since at Mineral Point; forty shares, 50 dollars each, were subscribed for!! The commissioners returned to this place disheartened.

The books were opened here for three days on Monday last; and the test of the business and enterprise of this back woods place was soon developed—27.830 shares, 50 dollars each, equal to 1,336,500 dollars of capital stock were subscribed!!!

Green Bay Intelligencer.

At the late Van Buren Convention, held in Syracuse, New York, there were no less than *twenty-one postmasters!* What honest, disinterested patriots! Reader, listen to the language of Mr. Jefferson: "Interference with elections, whether of the state or general government, by officers of the latter, should be deemed cause of *removal.*

Louisville Jour.

The old Federal party, with a change of names, under the present dynasty, received no small share of the honors and emounments of office.—It is time for them to sing the Cavalier song of "the King shall have his own again." We believe that three of the Van Buren candidates for Congress from Massachusetts, are Hartford Convention Federalists—and three of the party candidates for the next Congress from the state of New York, are gentlemen of the same school of politics. We mention this circumstance because such unbounded liberality in the "Democratic Republican" party, as is manifest in the nominations here mentioned, cannot be too highly applauded! *Alexandria Gazette.*

Death from Passion.—William Thomas fell and died instantly at Portland, a few days since, while engaged in angry altercation with his wife.

One million and a half of dollars have been subscribed in Charleston, S. C. to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

BREAD STUFFS.

Among the reasons adduced for the present extraordinarily high prices of grain and flour, is one which is truly alarming. It is stated in one of the most respectable and well informed journals of New York—and the information is no doubt derived from authentic sources—that the whiskey manufacturers in that state consume no less than 100,000 bushels of grain per month! Thus converting into a poisonous and destructive fluid that substance which all bountiful Nature has provided peculiarly for the nourishment and stay of human life! Can a more wicked and wanton misapplication of blessings so generously bestowed on man, be well imagined? Independent of the countless evils which are inflicted upon society through the constant flood of moral and physical venom, an enormous tax is imposed upon all classes, rich and poor, with whom bread is considered "the staff of life." The means of sustenance are actally snatched from the mouth of honest labor, to gratify a diabolical avarice of a few opulent grain-distillers. Twenty thousand barrels of flour are thus withdrawn, every month, in the single state of New York, from its legitimate use, and applied to the vilest of all possible purposes. Add to the iniquitous perversion the immense quantity in like manner diverted from its proper channel by the whiskey and gin markers in other sections of the Union, and we have in part a solution of the question respecting the dearness of bread stuffs.

EXPRESS MAIL

This mail will commence running on the 15th instant.

Annexed are the regulations adopted by the Postmaster General, in reference to the matter to be conveyed by this Mail:

Post Office Department,
October 22d, 1836.

1. No letters will be sent by this mail, except such as have written upon them the words "*Express Mail.*"

2 No free letters, nor letters containing money, nor letters exceeding half an ounce in weight, except public despatches, papers or pamphlets, will be sent by this mail.

3. If letters bearing a frank, or containing money, or weighing more than half an ounce, be put into the post offices marked "*Express Mail,*" the Postmasters shall erase those words, and send them by the ordinary mail.

4. All letters and public despatches sent by this mail will be charged with triple the usual rates of postage.

5. Letters marked "Express Mail" and put into post offices not on the line of the express, will be sent by that line when they reach it, and will be charged, where put in, with triple postage for the whole distance.

6. Editors of newspapers have a right to receive *free* by this mail, slips from all newspapesr which they may now receive free by the ordinary mail, but cannot receive the slips and the newspapers both. If both come to them, the postmasters will charge the newspapers with postage.

7. Slips from newspapers, and small parts of newspapers cut out, or slips specially printed by newspaper publishers, to convey the latest news, foreign and domestic. But one slip can be received from the same newspaper; and in no case must it exceed in size two columns of such newspaper.

8. Newspaper slips must show on their face from what newspapers they come, and be put into the post office open, with the name of the editor or newspaper for whom designed distinctly written upon them.

9. Postmasters will put all slips for the same place into a packet directed to that place.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

November 4.

Cotton.—New in demand at 17 a 17½ cts. for prime; old, dull at 14 a 16 cts. the latter for prime.

Tobacco.—Primings at $1.50 to $2; common refused $3 to 4; other ditto, $5 to 6½; common passed 5½ to 6; good to best do $6½ to $8½; receipt very small.

Wheat.—Receipts very trifling this week; prices for Red $1.50 to $1, 90; white 1.90 to 2,25; the latter prices for prime quality.

DIED,

In Greensborough, on Saturday last, of the consumption, Mr. Robert Mordwell, aged about 60; for several years a respectable merchant in that place.

In Edgefield District, South Carolina, on the 25th ult. after an illness of twenty days, of an inflammation of the liver, the Rev. Luther Rice, an old and able Minister of the Baptist Church, and one of the most active founders of the Columbia College, in the District of Columbia.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMB'R.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES
11 Friday,	6 53	5 7	D. H. M.
12 Saturday,	6 54	5 6	Last, 1 9 21 morn
13 Sunday,	6 55	5 5	New, 8 8 17 aft'n
14 Monday,	6 55	5 5	First, 15 0 38 aft'n
15 Tuesday,	6 56	5 4	Full, 23 0 13 morn
16 Wednesday	6 57	5 3	
17 Thursday,	6 58	5 2	

NOTICE.

At a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 5th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to publish this fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax payers of Orange County.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec.*

November 10 44—3m

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE BLISS OF HOME.

BY MRS. H. SHREVE.

Mine be the joy which gleams around
The hearth where pure affections dwell—
Where Love enrobed in smiles is found,
And wraps the spirit with its spell.

I would not seek excitement's whirl,
Where Pleasure wears her tinsel crown,
And Passion's billows upward curl,
'Neath Hatred's darkly gathering frown.

The dearest boon from Heaven above,
Is bliss which brightly hallows home:
'Tis sunlight to the world of love,
And Life's pure wine without its foam.

There is a sympathy of heart
Which consecrates the social shrine,
Robs grief of gloom, and doth impart
A joy to gladness all divine.

It glances from the kindling eye,
Which o'er Affliction sleepless tends—
It gives deep pathos to the sigh
Which anguish from the bosom rends.

It plays around the smiling lip,
When love bestows the greeting kiss—
And sparkles in each cup we sip
Round the domestic board in bliss!

Let others seek in Wealth or Fame,
A splendid path whereon to tread—
I'd rather wear a lowlier name,
With love's enchantments round it shed.

Fame's but a light to gild the grave,
And Wealth can never calm the breast—
But Love, a halcyon on Life's wave,
Hath power to soothe its strifes to rest.

Wonderful Effects of Culture.—Many plants that are highly nutritious and useful, under culture, are useles, and even poisonous, when growing in their natural state. The apple is the improvement which culture has produced upon the wild crab. The uncultivated peach is said to be poisonous in some parts of Asia. The cabbage is believed to have sprung from the worthless colewort.—The potatoe is but a small bitter root in its natural condition in the wilds of Chili. Most of the plants which furnish food to man are multiplied in their products, and greatly improved in their quality, when subjected to culture. Every year brings to our notice some species, hitherto useless, which human industry is rendering subservient to our wants. Providence has bountifully supplied us with the materials necessary to our condition, if we will but prepare them for our use. Industry and perseverance are assured of their reward; and indolence may be sure of meeting the penalty incident to the disobeyance of a reasonable command.

What a beautiful lesson do these facts teach to the young. The wild uncultured mind, is like the wild crab, wild potatoe, or colewort—a comparatively useless or noxious cumbrance in society. And yet, if brought under suitable culture, how useful—useful to its possessor, and useful, like the plants we have spoken of, to the family of man. The ignorant, selfish being, who lives but for himself, may, like the fire-fly, emit a transient light, and is forgotten. He never realizes the sublime pleasures that are purchased by knowledge and efforts to do good. While the learned industrious man, appreciating the high duties he owes to society, and actuated by an ardent desire to fulfil them, confers blessings on his species, and, living or dead, is the theme of gratitude and praise.

Cultivator.

HYPERBOREAN COLD.

Captain Back, in his narrative of the Arctic expedition in search of Capt. Ross, gives some very curious illustrations of the severity of cold endured by himself and his companions. Sulphuric ether, in a tightly stopped bottle, became opaque in 15 minutes, and deposited a thick sediment, and the upper surface of the sides of the bottle was coated with ice. Mercury 62 degrees below zero. Being removed to the house, and placed within four and a half feet of a brisk fire, the ether was 42 minutes in recovering its transparency. Temperature of the room 32 degrees above zero.

Nitric ether lost its transparency in two hours. A drachm and a half of sulphuric ether being placed in a bottle and exposed to the cold, out of the house, until it became thick, the stopper was withdrawn and a match applied, when the ether ignited with a sharp explosion.

Pyroligneous acid froze in less than half an hour. Mercury 57 degrees below zero. Rectified spirit, diluted with an equal quantity of water, froze in the same time. Rum became thick in a few minutes. Two parts of pure spirits, diluted with one of water, froze solid in 3 hours. Mercury 65 degrees below zero. A surface of mercury, in a saucer, became solid in two hours.

In a small room, a fire of eight large sticks of dry wood could only raise the temperature to 12 degrees below zero, and ink and paint froze in this room. Capt. Back placed his table as near the fire as he could bear the heat, yet his camel's hair pencil was frozen to a stiff point, and he had to give up his drawing. Cakes and boxes of seasoned fir split so as to be useless. The skin of the hands and face cracked into unsightly and painful gashes, which they were obliged to fill with grease. On one occasion Capt. Back washed his face and head, standing within three feet of the fire, and his hair actually become stiff with ice before he could dry it.

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$10,000 for $4!

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
Twelfth Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at GREENSBOROUGH,
on Friday, the 25th of November,
ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $10,000—one of $4,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,000—six of $1,000—ten of $500—besides many of $400, $300, $200, &c. amounting in all to

180,000 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	4 dollars
Halves,	2 dollars
Quarters,	1 dollar

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

☞ Mr. David Kersey, of Guilford, drew the handsome Capital Prize of $4,000, with No 35,888.—Several handsome capitals of smaller amounts were sold to other gentlemen in the county.

August 26. 33—

New & Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT
Steel Spring Seat Saddles,
Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3 43—

LEMAY'S
North Carolina Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR **1837,**
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
November 3. 43—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a division of Orange county.
November 1 43—

TAXES! TAXES! PAY YOUR TAXES!

ALL persons in arrears for Town Tax for the year 1835, are requested to call on me and pay the same before November Court.

JOHN COOLEY, *Town Collector.*
November 3 43—

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by William B. Phillips, esq. I shall offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, on the second day of our County Court, it being the 29th instant, his HOUSE and five LOTS of LAND, containing five acres, well improved. The House is large and well finished, with all necessary out buildings and an excellent well of water. Terms of sale CASH. This House, Improvements and Lots, all adjoining, occupy the highest land within the corporation, and in my opinion the most eligible. By order.

A. PARKS, *Trustee.*
November 3. 43—ts

☞ The Raleigh Standard and Oxford Examiner will publish the above until the sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,
MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

HAS located herself in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices. She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashions, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity.

November 3, 43—

FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inqure at this office.

Augus 25. 33—

***BLANKS** for sale at this Office.*

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND P. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they *can* and *will* sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in *exchange* for every description of *Country made Cloth.*

O. P. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN persuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of nine months, the

NEGROES

belonging to the estate of Morgan Hart, deceased, (one a Shoe Maker.)

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
October 13 40—4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS belonging to the heirs at law of the late Thomas Bibbo.

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
October 13 40—4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836 I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months,

A Tract of Land

lying north of Hillsborough on the road near where Wm. Bond, deceased, lately lived and died. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
October 13 40 4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836 I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, all the LANDS belonging to the heirs of the late Thos. Barlow, deceased. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C & M.*
October 13 40—4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836 I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS of Jacob Garrison viz

One tract of 60 acres on Stony Creek.

One tract of 18 acres, and one tract of 22 acres on Laughton's Creek.

One tract of 100 acres on Jordan's Creek.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
September 6. 30—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of six months, the

House and Lot

now occupied by Latimer & Mebane, on the east side of Churton street, the property of the late David Kyle.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
September 6. 30—6w

CASH and GOODS!

I WILL give Cash or Goods for **3,000** yards of **Tow** or **Tow & Cotton Cloth.**

R. MODERWELL.
June 30 25—

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 16th of last month, a large Sorrel (or some would say Bay) MARE, nine years old, about five feet high, some white in her face, swenneyed in one shoulder, some hair rubbed off her fore arm. Any information will be thankfully received, or the reward above paid on delivery of the Mare to me, at Ford Creek Post Office, Granville county.

EATON J. WHITE.
September 14. 37p—

LOOK AT THIS!!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash** will be given for **5000 bushels of Wheat.**

September 6 35

NOTICE.

ALL claims due to the estate of JAMES CLANCY, deceased, without distinction, which are unpaid on the 15th November next, will be put in suit. This course is necessary to enable the administrator to settle the estate in the time prescribed by law. The notes and accounts due to the estate will be left with MICKLE & NORWOOD till the 15th of November, to whom payment may be made.

J. W. NORWOOD, *Adm'r.*
September 14. 36 6w

LINE OF PACKETS
To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.
September 8. 35—

Public Sale.

I WILL sell, on the Tuesday of November County court next, the following tracts of land, the property of my late father, deceased

One Tract containing 481 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Hart and others.

One Tract containing 289 acres more or less, adjoining the same.

One Tract, containing 198 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of John Cabe's heirs.

Terms, one and two years' interest from date.—notes with approved security required.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, *Ex'r.*
October 72. 42—

WHEAT & FLAX-SEED WANTED.

I WILL give one dollar and forty cents per bushel for Wheat weighing sixty and more, or in proportion to its weight.

I will also give one dollar and twenty cents for Flax Seed, delivered at my mill on Little River.

ROBERT HARRIS.
September 22 37—

A HANDSOME
Mahogany Sideboard,
FOR SALE.

Inquire of

JAMES WEBB.
April 21. 15—

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
September 22. 37—

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed WILLIS B. DILLIARD my Agent, to transact all business for me in my absence.

JAMES TRICE.
September 22. 37—

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. 23—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.
September 8. 35—

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell One Hundred acres of WOOD LAND lying to the north of the town of Hillsborough; it is a part of the Old Theophilus Thomson Tract. And also several unimproved Lots in the town. Apply for terms, &c. to J. W. NORWOOD my agent.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.
September 14. 36—6w

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished, we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction and we feel that there is still room enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a large sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no further go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to *one address*. To clubs of two individuals five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter, the low price and superior paper absolutely probibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.
October 20. 11—

NOTICE.

THE partnership of WALKER ANDERSON & Co. being dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be continued by ROBERT MODERWELL, the remaining partner. The debts due to Walker Anderson & Co. it is hoped, will be paid immediately without further trouble to ROBERT MODERWELL, at his store in Hillsborough.

WALKER ANDERSON,
ROBERT MODERWELL.

I TAKE great pleasure in acknowledging the liberal patronage given the Mercantile House of Walker Anderson & Co. and in this way beg the liberty of assuring the customers, that I will endeavour, by all proper means, to merit a continuance of their favours. William T. Shields is now in New York purchasing a Spring Supply.

Consulting in his purchases
neatness, elegance, durability and economy,

Goods shall be afforded to customers on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

ROBERT MODERWELL.
April 14 14—

TOWN ORDINANCE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, it was

Ordained, That no person whatever shall hitch or tie any horse, mare, gelding, mule or jackass, to any tree, or the fixtures around any tree planted or standing along and by the side walks of any street in said town, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence; and if the offender be a slave, he or she shall be punished corporally, not exceeding fifteen lashes.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOS. CLANCY, *T. Clerk.*
April 7 013—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.